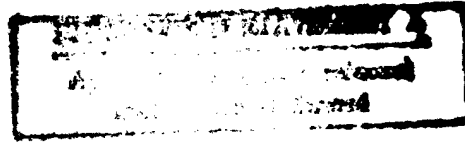


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3 June 1982



# Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 199

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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3 June 1982

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### LAW OF THE SEA

No. 199

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# FINFISH CATCH ALLOCATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND WATERS ISSUED

## Locals Get One-Third

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 8 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The domestic fishing fleet has been allocated a third of the allowable finfish catch for the coming season.

The overall total has been slightly reduced from last season.

Limits on catches have been introduced for hoki, ling and oreo dory.

The domestic allocation in the extended economic fishing zone is 110,000 tonnes of the 340,000-tonne trawl total.

Foreign licensed vessels have been allocated 104,100 tonnes — Japan, 66,000; Korea, 5600; and the Soviet Union, 32,500. The joint-venture fleet has been allocated 125,900 tonnes.

Most of the 23,000-tonne total allocation for bottom longlining — 16,500 tonnes — has not been allocated to any particular fleet or country. However, the domestic fleet has been given 3000 tonnes.

Species limits will remain in force for hake, silver warehou and orange roughy. The total allowable catch for all finfish is 363,000 tonnes, down from 379,000 last season.

Licence fees for foreign fishing in the zone have been increased. The fee goes up from \$17 to \$18 a tonne of allocation, or from \$24 to \$28 a tonne, depending on the

area being fished. The bottom longlining fee rises from \$25 to \$30 a tonne.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr MacIntyre, said yesterday that the Government was not trying to deny share fishermen the right to own their own vessels when it introduced the moratorium on new commercial fishing permits.

Mr MacIntyre was speaking in Auckland at the annual conference of the New Zealand Share Fishermen's Association, before he became ill on his way to the airport.

The minister told the fishermen that he knew there was concern about the effectiveness of the moratorium.

"I believe that this concern stems from worries you have as share fishermen that you may be denied a permit to fish in your own right from your own vessel once you feel you can make the move from share fishing," he said.

"Our aim is to stop the constant influx of new fishermen into the domestic fishery, not to deny people the right to advance in their present occupation."

Mr MacIntyre said the Government wanted to hold the number of permits at the March 1982 level until other management measures could be put into place.

"The Government is committed to getting as many

New Zealanders as possible economically involved in fishing and in ensuring the best possible return to New Zealand from the resource," Mr MacIntyre said.

But the minister warned that making the fishing industry a wholly New Zealand one would take time.

## Joint Ventures Complain

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 13 Apr 82 p 24

[Text] PA Wellington

Joint fishing ventures have attacked Government finfish allocations, saying they will force many ventures out of business.

The Government has cut joint venture quotas in productive fishing areas and increased quotas in non-productive and useless areas, says the Joint Venture Partners Committee's chairman, Mr Ron Morris.

"This is an extreme move which is completely unjustifiable," he said from his Timaru home. "They didn't have the guts to say there are too many joint ventures and some should go home. They just did this instead."

Mr Morris, whose committee represents the 11 joint venture companies working the New Zealand fishing zone, said he had the impression the Government had fixed the allocations in this way because it did not want the joint ventures to survive.

"It knows as well as we do that we couldn't survive under this sort of arrangement. We can't live with this allocation," he said.

The joint ventures' total finfish catch in Area G, to the west of the South Island, was cut from 18,000 tonnes last year to 11,000 for the season beginning this month. Area G was a particularly productive area for hoki.

The quota for Area F, immediately south of the South Island, was cut from 12,500 tonnes to 300 tonnes, and in Area D, on the Chat-

ham Rise, from 45,000 tonnes to 30,000.

But the quota in the non-productive Area H, west of the North Island, was increased from 5000 tonnes to 16,500 tonnes, and in the "useless" Area E, far to the south of the South Island, the quota was a very high 48,000 tonnes.

"Effectively half of the total we have been given is in areas which are almost useless for us," Mr Morris said.

"There are just no quantities of fish there — they are the two least productive areas in the 200-mile zone."

Foreign licensed boats had been allocated 8700 tonnes in Area F, while joint ventures were given 300 tonnes.

"Why should the foreign licensed boats be given this favourable treatment? The order of preference in allocation is supposed to be the domestic fleet first, joint ventures next and foreign licensed boats last," Mr Morris said.

Joint venture quotas were 125,000 tonnes, compared with 167,000 last year, while the foreign licensed boats' quota dropped from 113,000 last year to 104,100 this year.

Foreign vessels' licence fees has risen from between \$1 to \$5 a tonne depending on the area fished.

The secretary of the Federation of Commercial Fishermen, Mr Ray Polson, said that foreign fishing vessels in New Zealand waters were being protected

by the Government as part of a trade-off deal.

The Government decision to close the door for three months to other New Zealand companies — after Fletcher Fishing had won approval to import two vessels — made nonsense, he said.

"Because of this decision the joint venture boats the imported vessels would have replaced can carry on fishing."

"Trade and Industry and Foreign Affairs are obviously using the fishing industry for trading purposes."

Fishing industry officials believe the Government has offered Japan and Russia this extra protection from New Zealand competition in return for better deals on wool, timber, and meat exports.

"As far as we're concerned the fishing industry is once again playing second fiddle to other industries," Mr Polson said.

"It's obvious that the fishing industry is not one of the great industries of the future as shown in the Government's manifesto."

CSO: 5200/9089

# NEW ZEALAND AIDING DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH PACIFIC FISHERIES

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 16 Apr 82 p 13

[Text]

A course for fisheries cadets at Nelson Polytechnic, contributions to tuna and billfish surveys, technical advice on the construction of a tuna fleet, and funding of freezer storage projects, are among the forms of assistance New Zealand bilateral and regional aid programmes are making to the development of South Pacific fisheries.

The Nelson Polytechnic course lasts 18 weeks. It began in February for 10 cadets from Pacific Island countries, including Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and the Cook Islands.

The course was specially devised for South Pacific conditions. For example, instruction in the operation and maintenance of outboard motors is given more emphasis than it would be in a course for New Zealand fisheries cadets. The course is divided into six blocks - three in the classroom, two at sea, and one which involves training in fish handling and processing.

Similar courses for fisheries trainees from Island countries were held at Nelson Polytechnic in 1979 and 1981. The 1982 course is co-funded by New Zealand's

regional aid programme, the South Pacific Commission and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation.

At the request of the South Pacific Commission, New Zealand is also providing help for a regional tuna and billfish survey. The aims of the project are to estimate total tuna and billfish resources, advise countries in the region of the potential of their fisheries, and investigate fishing methods and boat types.

New Zealand provided a grant of \$60,000 in 1981-82 to help launch the project, which is a follow-up to the skipjack tuna survey completed last year by the South Pacific Commission. To help fund the survey, New Zealand contributed just over \$300,000 between 1977 and 1981.

Tuna is considered the most important fisheries resource in the South Pacific, and this has been recognised in the decision by the Government of the Solomon Islands to build a fleet of catchers with help from New Zealand and the Asian Development Bank. The bank is providing the capital and

New Zealand the expertise. Three New Zealand advisers are supervising the construction, fitting out and commissioning of the first four (of 10) 21-metre pole-and-line catchers, built in ferro-concrete.

In Tuvalu, New Zealand is providing \$17,000 over two years (1981-83) for the purchase and equipping of an inshore fisheries vessel.

The use of refrigeration in fish storage projects is a feature of the help New Zealand is providing in Papua New Guinea and the Cook Islands.

For more than five years New Zealand has contributed equipment and expertise to a coastal fishing venture in the West New Britain region of Papua New Guinea. Ice-making equipment, cold stores, generators and a 20-metre barge have been supplied to the project together with the expert assistance of a refrigeration engineer on a long-term assignment.

In the Cook Islands, a grant of \$90,000 late last year went towards the provision of fish freezer equipment for the outer islands of Rakahanga and Palmerston.

PROSPECTS OF FIVE OFFSHORE OIL WELLS DISCUSSED

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 30 Mar 82 p 24

[Article by Paul Colvey]

[Text]

**MELBOURNE.** — Recent newspaper coverage of gluts and falling prices on world oil markets has overshadowed some important exploration work currently under way in Australia.

The results of seven wells now being drilled are being awaited with a good deal of interest.

The wells, five of them offshore, are important because success in any of them will add significantly to Australia's petroleum reserves or open new areas for intensive exploration.

The well that appears to have the biggest potential is Vulcan No. 1 in permit NT/P2 off the northern West Australian coast.

Vulcan, started on March 8, is aiming for a geological structure which geologists say could contain hundreds of millions of barrels of oil.

This would place it in the category of some of the Bass Strait fields, which contain most of Australia's indigenous oil.

Eight exploration wells were drilled in the Vulcan area between 1972 and 1980 and one of them, Puffin No. 2 in 1974, had an oil flow of 4700 barrels a day on test.

Whether the Vulcan structure contains oil or not should be known some time next month when the well is scheduled to reach its target area.

The US company Citco has 20 percent of the permit and is the operator.

\$\$\$

Others involved are Weeks Australia, Ampol Exploration, Australian Aquitaine, Cluff Oil Australia, Arco of the US and two Canada firms.

Weeks is particularly enthusiastic about the possibilities for Vulcan. It has recently doubled its percentage holding in NT/P2 to around 24 percent.

Onshore, Jackson South No. 1 in the Queensland portion of the Cooper Basin holds most interest where last week it was reported that an oil flow had occurred of 640 barrels a day through a 12 mm choke.

This well, started on March 9, is only 5.8 kilometres from Jackson No. 1 which hit the headlines last year with oil flows of up to 2600 barrels a day.

The South well's target is a formation similar to Jackson but separate from it.

Should the second formation prove as expected, the Jackson field could be doubled to close to 100 million barrels of recoverable oil.

The Jackson partners are Santos, CSR-owned Delhi, Vamgas, Claremont and Oil Co.

Another Cooper well of interest, this one in the South Australian section, is Alliance Oil Development's Merrimelia No. 8.

This well is seeking an extension to the Merrimelia oil and gas field.

In Victoria, the Triton No. 1 well being drilled in Vic/P15 could have a big impact on future exploration in the offshore Otway basin.

The well, the first in this offshore area for a number of years, is being drilled by Esso. Its partner in the permit



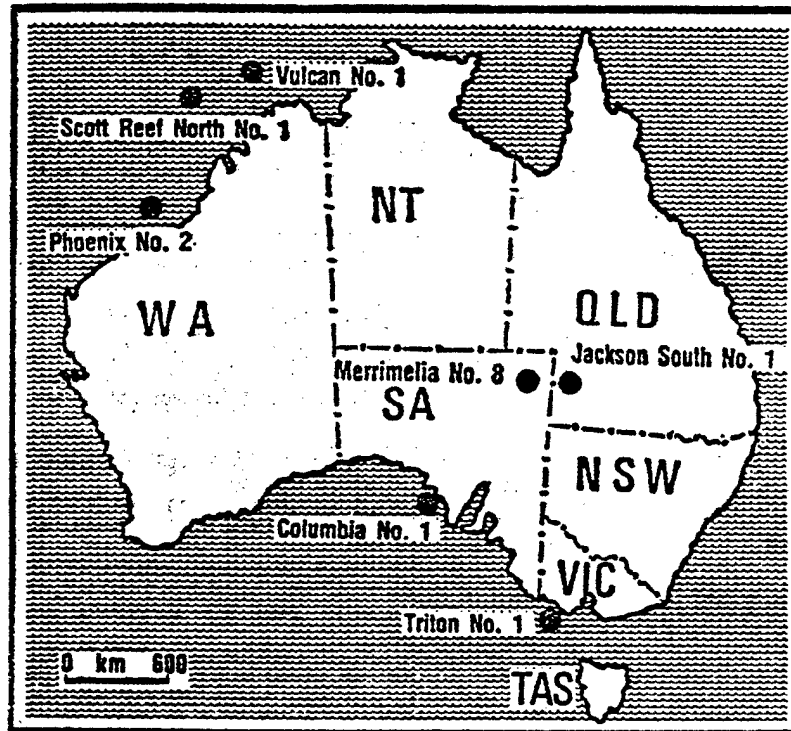
area is Beach Petroleum.

Geologists say improved seismic and interpretation techniques have increased the chances of finding oil or gas in the basin — if any is there.

\$\$\$\$

Obviously a successful Triton well will spur on further exploration in the Otway basin.

Similarly Columbia No. 1 being drilled in the Great Australian Bight off the South Australian coast, will stimulate interest in this area if petroleum is discovered.



The Bight has been only very lightly, and unsuccessfully, explored in the past.

Columbia is being drilled by Australia Occidental, which holds two thirds of the permit area.

Two wells currently being drilled off the WA coast could add substantial amounts to Australia's gas reserves.

These are Scott Reef North No. 1 being drilled by Woodside, and Phoenix No. 2, being drilled by BP Australia.

A number of other companies, including AAR, AOG, Bridge, Offshore

Oil and Endeavour Resources have small shares in Phoenix.

Scott Reef North is being drilled to find out if there is a northern extension to the Scott Reef gas discovery made in 1972.

The original Scott Reef well made Woodside's first significant gas discovery on the North-West Shelf.

The drill ship Ben Lomond began drilling Phoenix No. 2 early this month.

Its objective is to determine the extent of the gas discovery made last year in the Phoenix No. 1 well.

CSO: 5200/7536

BRIEFS

SHIP POSITION REPORTS--CANBERRA: Ships in Australian waters will have to report their position daily from tomorrow to make search-and-rescue operations easier. They will have to send sailing reports, position reports and final reports through coastal radio stations to the Australian Coastal Surveillance Centre in Canberra, which coordinates all ship movements and rescue operations. The Transport Minister, Mr Hunt, said yesterday that the new law was an attempt to reduce the time between a ship getting into trouble and the rescue starting. The reporting system was the first in the world and had been operating on a voluntary basis for about eight years. The Australian ship-reporting system will be compulsory for all Australian ships and for foreign ships between their first Australian port and their last. Mr Hunt said that the system was provided free by the Federal Government as part of its obligations under the United Nations conventions on safety of life at sea. The Australian search-and-rescue area was the biggest in the world, covering a ninth of the world's surface.

CSO: 5200/7536

INDIA

## NATION OBJECTS TO DACCA MOVE AT LAW-OF-THE-SEA TALKS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 3 May 82 p 5

[Text] U.N. H.Q., May 2--India has objected to a Bangladesh attempt at the Law of the Sea conference to revive its formulation that would give it a wider territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf in the Bay of Bengal, reports PTI.

In a letter to the conference, Mr S. P. Jagota, who headed the Indian official team, said that the Bangladesh proposal would have the effect of establishing "a new rule of international law." The formula sought to establish straight baseline from base points at sea rather than from the coastline as provided for in law.

Mr Jagota also disputed the Bangladesh claim that when its proposal was first made in 1978, it received "substantial and favourable support" from a large number of delegations and that such support still existed.

He said that the Bangladesh suggestion was not discussed with India, as implied earlier. It had also not been raised at the conference since 1978 "except now."

In his letter, the Bangladesh suggestion was not discussed with India, as implied earlier. It had also not been raised at the conference since 1978 "except now."

In his letter, the Bangladesh representative said that his country had made the proposal because of the "unique configuration" of its coastline and shallow water considerations, not amenable to conventional charting. Except for the channels leading to the two riverine ports of Chalna and Chittagong, the off-shore area has not historically been navigable and that situation continues to remain so," he said.

Meanwhile, the Law of the Sea conference president, Mr Tommy T.B. Koh, has warned that if the USA combining with other industrialized States, concluded a mini sea treaty" outside the universal sea convention and went ahead with seabed mining, he would persuade the General Assembly to refer the issue to the International Court of Justice for advisory opinion.

Addressing a press conference yesterday on the just concluded sea convention Mr Koh said: "We do not know how the court will rule, but, if the court ruling

is that such activities under the 'mini treaty' are illegal. I would like to see whether these Western countries, which have been sermonizing to the Third World countries about the rule of law, will ask their consortia to stop such activities, or whether they will reveal themselves to be a bunch of greedy hypocrites."

By an overwhelming majority, the conference on Friday adopted the draft sea convention which was under preparation for the past nine years.

While 130 countries voted for the 320-clause package the USA and three others voted against and 17 countries abstained.

Thunderous ovation marked the passage of the treaty which declares trillions of dollars worth of live mineral resources on the sea-bed--the common heritage of man.

India was accorded the status of a "pioneer investor" in the treaty enabling it to undertake deep seabed mining for mineral-rich polymetallic sulphides in a site to be determined in the Indian Ocean.

AP adds: The convention on the Law of the Sea, as the treaty is called will be signed in September in Caracas. It will enter into force a year after 60 countries have ratified or acceded to it.

CSO: 5200/7039

U.S. MONOPOLY ON FUNDS, TECHNOLOGY WILL NOT LAST FOREVER

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Apr 82 p 14

[Article by Chandra Kumar]

[Text]

ONCE again 150 national delegates are assembled in New York for a session (the eleventh) of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Once again they hope this will be the last meeting of a conference that has been locked in complex negotiations for over eight years.

The hope is tinged with suspicion and apprehension about the US attitude and the reactions of like-minded nations.

President Reagan has said that the US is ready to try to shape a final treaty compatible with US interests.

He wants "meaningful changes" in certain seabed mining provisions of the draft treaty.

How meaningful and how significant has been spelled out firmly by Ambassador James Malone, head of the US delegation at the talks. He went to London to try to persuade friendly countries like Britain to fall into line with the US.

At a speech to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, he stressed the need for industrialised and especially like-minded coun-

tries such as Britain, West Germany and Japan, to show solidarity in the talks.

From his observations, the outlook for resolution of the differences seems a little brighter or more helpful. His sternness may have been a pre-negotiation pose.

### Benefit

Most nations at the talks are in no mood to be trifled with. They realise the need for the US to join as a signatory to the treaty if it is to be really effective and implemented for the benefit of the entire international community and would be willing to consider minor changes.

But they would be extremely reluctant to make substantial alterations and so re-open the can of worms.

The Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea is a comprehensive document formulated after tortuous negotiations, word by word and clause by clause, over seven years.

The US played an important part in the negotiating process and the final document, issued in August 1980 for adoption

in 1981, was arrived at by remarkable unanimity and consensus among such a large group of diverse nations often having conflicting interests.

It was a package deal, based on compromises and trade-offs.

The president of the conference, Tommy Koh of Singapore, told a Press conference at the end of the tenth session at Geneva last year: "The programme of work just adopted by the conference spelt out its collective determination that with or without the United States, delegates intended to bring the conference to a successful conclusion next spring and that, unlike previous occasions, we do not intend to let the commitment slip away from our fingers."

US concern about the Draft Convention, revised and upgraded as an "official" instead of an "informal" text, relates to issues of free access to ocean sites, consistent with principles of free market economies, decision-making machinery and substantial anxieties about the provision for deep seabed mining and transfer of technology.

### Balance

The concessions demanded strike at the very roots and basis of previous US administrations. Any attempt to unravel the package would lead to unpredictable consequences.

The answer lies in achieving a balance between the interests of all the parties concerned in negotiations rather than any show of force on the part of those who, at present, control the purse-strings and technology.

The monopoly stranglehold will not last forever.

Some advanced developing nations are already near technological breakthroughs.

If the treaty is finally adopted by a consensus among all nations, it will mark a milestone in international relations.

The nations of the world will then re-assemble in Caracas, and proclaim their success from the hallowed spot which was the site of the first substantive session of the conference in 1974.

— GEMINI.

## DECISION ON IMPORTING MORE DEEP-SEA TRAWLERS DEFERRED

### Limited Catches Cited

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The Government has put off deciding whether to allow more deep-sea trawlers to be imported.

The cabinet yesterday deferred the decision for three months.

Several local fishing companies wanted to import the trawlers after Fletcher Fishing Ltd was allowed to import two from Britain.

But the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr MacIntyre, said yesterday that imports would be restricted to the two Fletcher boats until ministry officials finished a plan for deepwater fisheries.

"Experience since 1978 has shown there are only limited numbers of high-value species available each season," Mr MacIntyre said.

He said there was pressure on the species from the existing 23 joint venture vessels. This would be increased by the two Fletcher vessels.

The 22 domestic vessels of around 35 metres were also capable of working the fishery.

The chief executive of Sealords Products Ltd, Nelson, Mr Graham France, said last night that he was "disappointed, to put it mildly," to hear the decision.

He did not understand how the Government could agree to give Fletchers, a new company in the fishing industry, a preferential right over other companies.

Fletchers now had an advantage over the traditional fishing industries and a very competitive situation had developed.

### Fishing Company Protests

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 7 Apr 82 p 16

[Text] **The Government's decision to allow one company to import two large deepsea trawlers and to delay approvals for other trawlers has been described by one of the country's leading fishing companies as "straight-out favouritism."**

The move means Fletcher Fishing Ltd will get a full season's fishing out of its two imported British deepsea trawlers while many companies face the prospect of losing their boat import arrangements with overseas

sellers because of the three-month time lag imposed by the Government.

The Government decided this week it would defer for three months decisions on the importation of more deepsea trawlers.

Sanford Ltd is one company with plans to import near-new British trawlers.

The managing director of the company, Mr Neil Mills, yesterday described the Government decision as "straight-out favouritism."

## Sale Option

He said the stupid aspect of the decision was that under existing legislation a company like Sanford could

import a new boat without Government approval, if it could afford it.

"What is the difference between a new or an old boat when it comes to catching fish?" he asked.

"Fletcher's could flood the Auckland market with orange roughy and mess up everyone else's fishing if they wanted to."

Mr Mills said he did not know if his company could keep an option on two British Boyd Line trawlers for three more months.

Fletcher Fishing bought its two deepsea trawlers from the Boyd Line of Hull, and Sanford has been negotiating a similar deal.

The chairman of the Fishing Industry Board, Mr Mark Hinchliff, said the decisions the Government had to make on fishing would be no easier in three months than they were now.

He said the board recognised the decisions it had to take were difficult because of the relatively limited quantities of more highly valued deeper water species and competition for them from existing domestic boats, joint ventures and the larger boats which New Zealand companies wanted to acquire.

A thorough economic analysis by the board of the effects of the introduction of more local deepsea boats showed the plans to be viable, and it would allow the continuation, in the short term at least, of existing joint ventures with overseas partners.

"A major problem was the possible disruption of existing purchasing arrangements for good quality second-hand deepwater vessels by New Zealand interests," he said.

"Should these vessels become unavailable the high cost of alternative new or second-hand vessels will make investment in the fishery uneconomic, and will make it unlikely in the medium term that the domestic expansion will take place.

## Talks Today

"The board has considerable sympathy for the New Zealand companies which are seeking to do exactly the same (as Fletcher Fishing) but whose opportunity to follow this initiative could be severely affected by the Government's delay in making a decision.

"The industry needs a clear statement of Government policy so that it can plan for its future expansion," said Mr Hinchliff.

"The board is at present preparing further detailed submissions for the Government on appropriate management and investment strategies for the development of the deepwater fishery."

Many of the local fishermen who were in line for new jobs on the deepsea trawlers which the other local companies wanted to import will meet at Auckland today at the New Zealand Share Fishermen's Conference.

# DEEP-SEA TRAWLERS FROM UK TO OPEN NEW FISHING ERA

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 19 Apr 82 p 6

[Text]

PA Dunedin

The first of the large trawlers ordered by Fletcher Fishing, Ltd. arrived at Dunedin from Britain yesterday to start a new era in New Zealand fishing.

The 30m Otago Buccaneer arrived at the Port of Otago to join Fletcher's Dunedin-based fleet.

Hundreds of people lined the harbour to welcome the trawler, which tied up about 11 a.m.

A sister ship, the Otago Galliard, is due at Dunedin on Wednesday.

Together the trawlers represent a \$15 million investment in the deep-sea fishing industry by Fletcher's.

Otago Buccaneer's English skipper, Mr Michael Langrick, and the first mate, Mr Tony Tuton, said that they were looking forward to starting work in New Zealand waters.

Mr Langrick, aged 29, has had 12 years experience in the industry. He said that the six-week delivery voyage was uneventful, with fine weather most of the way.

The Otago Buccaneer and the Otago Galliard will begin fishing in New Zealand waters on May 1, seeking orange roughy in areas from 25 to 400 nautical miles off the east coast of the South Island.

The two trawlers, formerly regarded as the pride of the British deep-sea fleet, are the largest New Zealand-owned trawlers. They cost about \$10,000 a day to run and when on the grounds will fish 24 hours a day.

Eventually both ships will be manned by New Zealand fishermen, but for the next two years a core of experienced Hull fishermen will form the basis of the three

crews — one a relief crew — while the New Zealanders are trained.

Initially, 24 Hull men will be the core of each crew, with up to 10 New Zealanders working in the engine room, on the deck, or on the bridge of each trawler.

The use of the Hull men has been necessary because of the complexity of the ships and the way they work.

Although New Zealand fishermen are experienced in inshore fishing, few have the skills needed to work these trawlers, which even by European standards are very sophisticated.

The two trawlers, both of 1660 tonnes, were built in Poland in 1975 for the Boyd Line, of Hull.

Between now and May 1 they will be fitted with new heading and gutting equipment, as well as grading, washing, and other gear.

CSO: 5200/9091



## FISHERIES MINISTER STRESSES NEED FOR CONTROLLED ACCESS

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 13 Apr 82 p 24

[Text] All the issues of the fishing industry really boiled down to the one basic problem of controlled access, the Minister of Fisheries (Mr MacIntyre) told the Share Fishermen's Association in Auckland.

The questions of who should fish for what species, by which methods, where and when, underlay all New Zealand's attempts to manage its fisheries to its best advantage, he said.

Fishing was one of New Zealand's growth industries. Between 1970-80 fish exports rose almost tenfold, from 10,000 tonnes (valued more than \$17 million) to 110,000 tonnes (valued more than \$160 million). Last year New Zealand had exported 129,000 tonnes of fish valued at \$190 million, which was 17 per cent up on 1980. This was three times more than kiwifruit had earned and one-third more than export receipts from cheese.

Mr MacIntyre said everyone in the fishing industry had a responsibility for managing the biological resources of New Zealand's extensive waters.

It was a public misconception that the huge ocean area had been taken to mean abundant fish stocks, and that misconception had to be dispelled. Comparatively speaking, the fishing grounds were not rich in resources.

The scant resources had to be managed not just for today but for tomorrow and beyond, he said. The history of the snapper industry was a good example.

The percentage of total wetfish landings represented by snapper had fallen dramatically in the last few years. In 1976 the species had comprised 30.5 per cent of wetfish landings; by 1980 the percentage had fallen to 14.5.

Even allowing for the growth in the catch of other species, there had been a disturbing decline in the catch of this prime species, Mr MacIntyre said.

Recent developments which pointed towards total management were: the freeze on issuing permits for fishing in New Zealand's coastal waters; allowing the import of two vessels, capable of competing in deep water; the formation of the National Fisheries Management Advisory Committee; progress towards a much-improved fisheries statistics information system; and, a review of the Ministry's fisheries management effort.

The aim of the freeze was to stop the influx of new fishermen into the domestic fishery, and not to deny people the right to advance their occupation, Mr MacIntyre said.

Illegal fishing reported from some areas was a symptom of the extreme pressures facing some fisheries. It was up to fishermen to help control the problem. All fishermen would suffer in the long run if illegal fishing continued.

Competing interests in fishing had their own viewpoint, he said. Harsh economic realities circumscribed

the opportunities for people to take a broader view of the fishery than their own sectional interest. But the Government would make decisions and take actions based on the general interest of the fishing industry and the country.

A plan to include more New Zealanders in the fishing industry was being established.

This had been promised for a while, but as more information was gathered and deeper analysis done of the returns from joint venture and foreign licensed fishermen, it was found that the process would have to be progressive.

There was not yet enough hard information about the economics of fishing in deep water to be able to make firm decisions on the best numbers of vessels which could fish economically in any given area for any given species, Mr MacIntyre said.

Managing New Zealand's fisheries was not easy. Almost all fish stocks in all areas were under intense pressure, he said.

The fishing industry had to be controlled. The alternative was to allow New Zealand fishermen to go out of business around the coast because too many had put to sea in pursuit of too few fish.

Later Mr MacIntyre was told that New Zealand fishermen were among the world's most adaptable.

He was asked why the Government had no confidence in New Zealand fishermen.

Mr Peter Reid said he was concerned about the Government's attitude to fishermen and its apparent reluctance to believe that the men could fish in deep waters. It did

not take much trouble to adapt gear already on in-shore boats so they could fish in deep water.

Mr MacIntyre said he was impressed with the hard-working fishermen, their initiative, and on occasions the "cunning things they get up to in the hope that we will not catch them."

He believed that the industry was still in its infancy. The area south of New Zealand was being fished by foreign vessels, because, he believed, New Zealand fishermen had no desire to go down there.

An executive officer of the Federation of Commercial Fishermen, Mr Christopher Sharp, told the meeting that he had spent a lot of time convincing some New Zealand companies that local fishermen were better than their foreign counterparts.

Some traditional companies had faith in the country's fishermen, "and their catching records justify that faith," he said.

"The real problem lies with the industry and not foreigners."

CSO: 5200/9091

LOCAL FIRM TO DRILL FOR OIL, GAS OFF TARANAKI IN 1983

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 8 Apr 82 Sec 2, p 6

[Excerpts] New Zealand Oil and Gas Ltd now has petroleum prospecting licence interests in six separate areas and will have a semi-submersible drilling rig in New Zealand waters in the summer of 1983-84.

Details of four licences granted since the company was floated to the public last year are given in the company's latest report to shareholders.

The new areas in New Zealand include a 32.7 per cent development participation interest in PPL 38,107, an area of 3040 square kilometres offshore Kawhia Harbour. Other participants are Petrocorp, which is the operator of the licence, and Sion Resources. One well, Mangaa 1, was drilled in the area some years ago.

A second area in the Taranaki basin, PPL 38,116, extends from the coastline immediately to the south of the Kapuni gasfield and is considered to have excellent hydrocarbon potential.

The area comprises 2491 square kilometres and one well, Kupe 1, was drilled within the licence in 1975. It encountered encouraging oil shows in the Kapuni group sands, which will be the major exploration target.

### Consortium

NZOG has formed, with Petrocorp, Hematite (a BHP subsidiary), Tricentrol, Diamond Shamrock and Cultus Pacific, a consortium to contract and import a suitable semi-submersible drilling rig to carry out for each company, its drilling programme off Taranaki.

Negotiations to secure such a rig are at present being completed. NZOG has secured the fourth drilling "slot" and expects to drill in PPL 38,113 in the summer of 1983-84.

Before drilling, further analysis and interpretation of existing seismic survey data will be completed. The seismic survey vessel Geco Kappa is at present working off Taranaki for another operator but has been contracted by NZOG to carry out a seismic survey of 750 kilometres over licence PPL 38,113. The survey will concentrate on the north-western side of the licence.

## FOUR OIL PROSPECTING LICENSES OFF SOUTH ISLAND GRANTED

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 16 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] Four new petroleum prospect licences, for off the coast of the South Island, have been granted by the Minister of Energy, Mr Birch.

All are for a maximum five year term and involve expenditure of \$75 million. A further \$100 million may also be spent once the results of seismic testing and drilling are complete.

Petrocorp Exploration is not involved in any of the licences, meaning no government expenditure.

Work under the licences is expected to start immediately.

Mr Birch said two of the blocks run from Banks Peninsula down the east coast, covering a combined area of 35,340 square kilometres. These have been awarded to a BP Shell Todd consortium.

The other two licences, which cover an equally large area, are immediately to the south of the South Island, adjoining Stewart Island.

One of these licences has been awarded to a group of three companies — Ultramar Australia (US) Ltd, of New York, Weeks Australia Ltd, of Melbourne and Weeks International Ltd, of Connecticut.

The other licence has gone to a consortium comprising Stewart Petroleum Co Ltd (a fully-owned subsidiary of New Zealand Oil and Gas) and a group of American, Canadian and Australian companies.

These are Seahawk Oil Australia NL, Ottawa Energy Inc, Pan Energy Resources Inc, Petro Pacific Resources Inc, Sunlite International Inc, Texas Gas Exploration Corp and Sabra Petroleum Ltd.

## Advertised

"These licences have been granted as the result of the Southern offshore blocks

concession round recently advertised. There were a number of other applicants who were unsuccessful but I expect some of these companies to take up some of the areas not yet awarded," the minister said.

Despite Petrocorp's absence, Mr Birch said the nation stood to benefit considerably from any discovery made.

In the last year licences have been granted to 17 offshore exploration programmes and four onshore programmes. Sixteen of the offshore licences were in the Taranaki Basin and the onshore licences were in the South Island.

CSO: 5200/9091

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### BRIEFS

SEIZED SHIPS FINED--The Bissau Regional Court has fined the captains of the two seized ships (the French "Capitaine Cook" and the South Korean "Hun-Sung No 5") a total sum of 40 million pesos (converted into foreign currency). The ships were seized on 15 April by our Navy for illegal fishing activities in the Guinea-Bissauan territorial waters. French captain Jean Gouzerh and South Korean captain Lin Yung Kin were tried and found guilty of illegal fishing in our territorial waters, flight, disobedience and an attempt to bribe the captains of our speed-boats in charge of the seizure operation. In a sentence issued last Saturday the Court decided that the approximately 200 tons of confiscated fish and all the fishing gear on board the two ships would revert to the state of Guinea-Bissau. Thre trial was presided over by Judge Rui Monteiro. The accused were defended by lawyer Rufino Silva. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 1 May 82 p 8]

CSO: 5200/5657

SEA GROUP LEADER SPEAKS ON DECENTRALIZATION, OCEAN POLICY

Paris LA NOUVELLE REVUE MARITIME in French Mar 82 pp 6-12

[Interview with Jean Lacombe, president of the National Assembly Sea Group: "A Club or a Tool for Parliamentary Action?" Date and place not specified; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Excerpts] Created in 1965 by Mr Christian Bonnet, deputy of the department of Morbihan, the National Assembly Sea Group has become almost an institution and has fortunately survived changes in the Assembly majority. It was set up again at the beginning of the present legislative session; its chairman is Mr Jean Lacombe, the socialist deputy of the department of Herault, deputy mayor of Sete, chairman of the Sea Group of the Languedoc-Roussillon Regional Council. Before him, the group chairmen had been Messrs Christian Bonnet, Frederic Gabriel (Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon) and Guy Guermeur (department of Finistere).

Here are Mr Lacombe's answers to our questions.

[Question] The government is now reorganizing the oceanological structures; how do you see the future of this sector?

[Answer] In France, oceanology includes all research and development activities aimed at knowing, exploiting and protecting the marine environment.

The scope of our ambition probably accounts for the number and importance of the organizations involved:

- as far as the administration is concerned, four ministries are directly involved (Research, Sea, Industry, Environment);
- as far as scientific and technical organizations are concerned, we should mention the CNRS [National Center for Scientific Research] and the various universities on the coast, the CNEXO [National Center for Exploitation of the Oceans], the ISTPM [Scientific and Technical Institute for Ocean Fishing], the ORSTOM [Bureau of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research], the CEA [Atomic Energy Commission], the IFP [French Petroleum Institute], etc.

the efficiency of making decisions locally without having to go through many and more or less distant or bureaucratic authorities.

There again, and especially with respect to the interface I have already mentioned, it is to be hoped that the thought process will take place and that a discussion will be held openly based on the experiments already carried out in other regions.

In conclusion, it is on these three points--the role of the Ministry of the Sea, the research/development interface, the taking into account of decentralization--that, as chairman of the National Assembly Sea Group, I intend to ask questions from the ministers which will have to do with oceanology in the future. I hope that a clear debate will take place and that our country will at long last engage in a maritime policy in keeping with our potentialities; this should be made easier by the decisions made by the Council of Ministers on 2 March.

[Question] In connection with the law on decentralization, a parliamentary debate will take place on the new powers given to the departments and regions. What powers would you wish to give to the local communities as far as the sea is concerned?

[Answer] I hope that "decentralization" will find a broad expression in the bill which is to be considered and voted upon during the next parliamentary session. As far as I am concerned, I am taking an interest in it and I shall do my best to have a number of powers transferred to the regions and departments. But, although I am a "regionalist" when it comes to many powers which were until now the province of the state, I still have a scrupulous regard for the integrity of the Maritime Public Domain, for the protection of the sea-shore and of our coasts, and the control of all pollutions. In these areas, the power must remain with the state and a national jurisdiction is necessary. It is only within these bounds--and with a broad scope of application--that the departments and regions can exert their powers.

Thus, in each region, an Aptitude Diagram for the Utilization of the Maritime Public Domain can be prepared by the new territorial community and under its responsibility, setting conditions for the development of fishing, and the protection and development of the sea-shore.

Regionalized state administrations are implementing the programs prepared and approved by the regions. With its representatives in the various administrations, the state should be a full-fledged partner ensuring that the national jurisdiction is obeyed.

Thus, in my opinion, each region should have its own /director of Sea Affairs and its Regional Maritime Service for the Development of Navigable Ways/ (as is the case in Languedoc-Roussillon for example).

As far as the ports are concerned, they fall into two categories:

- ports of national interest (and there are more of them than the six independent ports) including larger fishing ports,

- ports of regional interest.

The departments now more especially interested in marinas could also contribute to the management of smaller fishing ports.

All these, of course, are only my personal opinions...

[Question] In your own region, Languedoc-Roussillon, what are your priorities as far as the sea is concerned?

[Answer] In Languedoc-Roussillon, we became aware at an early date of the sea, its protection and its economic development. Our Regional Council has a Sea Group, and there is a Sea Subcommittee of the Economic and Social Committee.

Together with professionals (fishermen and shellfish breeders) and scientists, we have created an association, CEPRALMAR, to coordinate, encourage and make suggestions concerning the development of fishing and the protection of the sea-shore.

Before that, I had submitted a report, the title of which, "Protect, Maintain and Develop," outlined a maritime and lagoonal policy for Languedoc-Roussillon.

While, until 10 May [1981], we were opposing the state on the implementation of this program, the state has now become a partner for us since most of our objectives cannot be fulfilled without its aid in money and personnel. Thus, a draft agreement and an agreement have been signed with CNEXO to develop a joint aquicultural policy based on the existing socio-professional structures, creating the necessary interface for its development between research and the maritime professions. We also maintain a continuous and necessary relationship with GIS (Scientific Interest Group) bridging the gap, if I may say so, between research and practical applications, strengthening the relations which must exist between professionals and researchers, with ISTPM to improve the knowledge and management of the stocks.

This is why my thoughts on decentralization concerning the sea have been nourished by the regional experience I have acquired as chairman of CEPRALMAR and why my point of view is not always that of Parisian offices.

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NORWAY'S LOS AMBASSADOR, OBSERVER WEIGH RESULTS OF LOS TALKS

Deplores Treatment of Developing Countries

Oslo DAGBLADET in Norwegian 24 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by Arvid Bryne]

[Text] New York--"Only a miracle could save the UN Law of the Sea convention today," Ambassador Jens Evensen said to DAGBLADET. Jens Evensen does not believe in miracles.

This marks the collapse of one of mankind's greatest dreams in modern times.

It happened yesterday when Law of the Sea president Tommy Koh of Singapore told the delegates there was no possibility of reaching what is known as a consensus--unanimity--on the principles concerning mutual utilization of the enormous wealth of resources in the vast ocean depths.

The remaining week will be used for voting on the various sections. It seems quite certain now that the United States and a number of other western industrialized nations will vote against two key points. It is not yet clear which position Norway will take.

"These have been the bitterest days of my life. In general, my health is excellent but what I have been through in the last few days has been hard on my stomach!" That is how Jens Evensen expressed his disappointment yesterday over what has happened here in New York.

Evensen has been leader of the Norwegian Law of the Sea delegation for almost 9 years. He is highly esteemed by many involved with international ocean rights because this project had come so far that it was almost completed, but now it seems to be falling apart again.

## Opposed to Sharing

The United States and the other western industrialized nations will not go along with transferring the technology for extracting minerals from the ocean depths to developing countries and the United Nations' own planned ocean rights authority. They also flatly refuse to pledge that a revision conference held within the next 15 to 20 years would have the power to change the agreements reached now with a two-thirds majority.

For their part, the underdeveloped countries feel they have gone a long way when they give companies from industrial nations the right to explore and extract mineral deposits in the most promising fields. When the industrial lands have supplied themselves, it is not certain there will be anything left for those who come along later.

## Big Setback

"This is a big and serious step backward that can have great consequences for international cooperation in the future. If we have a convention that is not signed by the United States or other industrialized countries, there will be an increased risk of conflicts. We risk big problems concerning free passage through straits and ocean areas lying within the territorial waters of developing countries today. What I have experienced the last few nights of relations between the developing and industrialized nations has not been pleasant," Evensen said.

## Anger and Bitterness

"The mood among delegates from the developing countries is marked by aggressiveness, anger and bitterness concerning what has happened. We must not ignore the possibility that this might lead to their increasing the chances of conflicts in the oceans of the world in a spirit of reprisal," he said.

This does not give much hope for North-South negotiations, does it?

"We have now focused the North-South conflict in almost its bitterest form. We told the world in advance that this was the first time the North-South dialogue has led to something really effective--an international ocean floor authority that would administer the resources we have on the ocean floor for the benefit of our common inheritance. There is very little chance of getting that now. I am not at all optimistic," said Evensen.

## In Vain?

Does Evensen feel his work on the law of the sea for 8 1/2 years has been in vain?

"No, of course not. We have accomplished a great deal that I am convinced will remain as part of international law. Among other things we have established rules on fishing zones and the continental shelf, an international

apparatus to combat ocean pollution and promote scientific ocean research. We have established the principle of the 200-mile economic zone," said Jens Evensen, trying to find a bright point in spite of everything. He said that some hope still remains until the end of next week and that there is a possibility that the defeat can be made less severe if the United States and other presumably negative voters simply abstain when a vote is taken on the controversial points.

#### Hegge Sees Nationalism As Problem

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 May 82 p 2

[Article by Per Egil Hegge]

[Text] The almost 10 years of work on an international ocean rights treaty was not totally wrecked with the conclusion of the spring session in New York on Friday, 30 April. But it is quite thought-provoking that it proved to be impossible to establish the treaty on the basis of the consensus principle which had been in effect and on which former Minister of Commerce and Ocean Rights and now Ambassador Jens Evensen had staked his considerable influence.

It came to a vote on the section concerning rules on extracting minerals from the ocean depths in international waters. Leading industrial nations, led by the United States, followed by such countries as Great Britain, West Germany and the East bloc states, did not support the principle of distribution outlined in the draft. That left these countries standing against the Third World.

It is one thing that we in Norway thought things would and should go differently. But were we really justified in doing so? I believe the answer is no and that for many reasons, not least a national enthusiasm over the tireless efforts of international law expert Jens Evensen, we were not receptive to reports on the situation as it really was.

This should not be taken as a criticism of Evensen (although on the weekend he was quite optimistic about the prospects of U.S. support). Not only is he, as in the past, a prominent figure in this tedious work--he was also always available, always involved, always patient, always willing to guide the press people through a body of material that was consistently more complex than it was exciting. We relied on Evensen. By "we" I mean Norwegian press organs and journalists. I make no exceptions.

But it was not Evensen's job to tell us about the complications the basic ideas ran into in other countries. We should have found out about these for ourselves and we neglected to do so. So when the news came last March that

the newly-inaugurated Republican government in the United States wanted to take time out for thought before continuing talks on the Law of the Sea treaty, it came as a shock, which should not have been the case. And when we recovered from our amazement, we had a scapegoat ready. His name was Ronald Reagan.

Simple explanations of complicated phenomena have an almost erotic appeal.

As far back as 1978-79 it should have been clear to us that the existing treaty draft had about the same chance as a snowball in a sauna with regard to the likelihood of its being ratified by the American Senate. For what was involved was investing somewhere between 8 and 10 billion kroner in a technology that was extremely demanding and uncertain. Thus work on extracting metals from the ocean floor would be controlled by an international authority that would also distribute the revenue to all lands and make the new technological knowledge available to everyone. The basis for this was the idea that these minerals were the joint inheritance of all men and that the distribution of both money and knowledge should be a manifestation of efforts for a new economic world order, abbreviated as NOV [New Economic World Order] by the Foreign Ministry--which unfortunately rhymes with...well, never mind.

The only response to that is to fold our hands and say amen, for it is a splendid idea. But the world does not operate in such a way that 10 billion kroner can be pulled out of thin air. And the U.S. Senate--or the two-thirds majority that must ratify such an agreement--definitely does not consist of men who will applaud wildly the prospect of turning over American money and American discoveries to an international body in which the United States and Laos, for example (if it becomes a member), would each have one vote.

And the opposition came not only from the United States but also from other countries which had been working for a decade to develop the equipment that would probably be used. They kept a low profile to avoid irritating the developing nations too much and it was the Americans who took the blame yesterday by standing up and breaking with the policy of previous governments.

Or did they break with the policy of former negotiators? For it is hard to escape the impression that the ocean rights negotiators operated in their own closed world. Experts shut themselves up in their greenhouses in Caracas, Geneva and New York, used their intelligence and experience to create new international laws--and forgot the political world outside the glass windows.

We journalists forgot it too. For it was pleasant to move in this environment and it was easy to get excited about sitting in the grandstand and watching the boundaries of international law being moved.

But outside, there was a different reality.

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